BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

LATEST NEWS.

Northern Advices

OF THE 24TH.

Our Delegation to the President.

JEFF. DAVIS LOCKED UP.

THE ASSASSINATION TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 23RD.

TRIAL OF REBEL PIRATES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mexican Emigration Vessel Detained.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

A MAGNIFICENT PAGEANT.

Another Executive Proclamation.

Southern Ports Open to the World.

STILL MORE SURRENDERS!

Release of More Rebel Prisoners.

The Markets, &c., &c., &c., &c.

As usual we are enabled to give our readers the latest advices from the North, and all quarters, in advance of the mails:

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON.

A Washington despatch of the 24th says:

The delegation from North Carolina have had several very pleasant interviews with the President, and it is understood that a reconstruction policy, similar if not the same as that pursued in Virginia, has been agreed on for replacing North Carolina to her civil relations with the Government.

Another despatch says:—

It is said that the North Carolina delegation are having satisfactory interviews with the President, who is understood to adhere strictly to the requirement of a total abolition of Slavery as a condition precedent to the restoration of the civil power in that State.

JEFF. DAVIS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 22, 1865.

At one o'clock this afternoon the steamer Silas J. Pierce left Baltimore wharf, at this place, with Brevet Major General Miles, accompanied by other officers of prominence, and proceeded immediately to the steamer Wm. P. Clyde, at anchor in the stream with Jeff. Davis and the remainder of the rebel party on board.

An hour, perhaps sufficient to give the departing rebels time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones, was awarded them. The harbor, which usually is crowded with all kinds and classes of vessels, to-day looked almost deserted; scarcely a dozen sail of vessels could be counted, and even they seemed dull and listless.

Colonel Roberts, commander of Fortress Monroe, perceiving the absolute necessity of maintaining strict discipline, in conformity with the wishes of the government that the transferment of the rebel party to Fortress Monroe should be conducted in as quiet a manner as possible, very early in the morning stationed guards in the immediate vicinity of the casemates wherein are cells intended for the incarceration of the prisoners, and also along the various paths and routes they would be obliged to traverse while *en route* to the fortress.

In a short time after the Pierce reached the wharf the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements, strictly enforced by the military authorities, that no person was allowed to approach the wharf where the prisoners landed, except at a distance of over five hundred yards.

As the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by a guard of their captors of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, the tall, spare form of Jeff Davis, dressed in gray clothes and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned. As soon as the prisoners were all ashore they were marched up along the beach to the sallyport of the water battery, in the rear of the fortress, and thence to their cells in the second tier of casemates.

Clement C. Clay accompanied Jeff Davis inside the fortress, and also, it is supposed, the largest portion of [illegible]. Mrs. Davis and her four children, her brother and sister and the wife of Clement C. Clay, remain on board the steamer Clyde, and, it is thought, will be sent South this evening, as orders have been received from the War Department prohibiting them from going North.

The parting between Jeff Davis and his family is described to have been of an extremely affecting nature, during which the feelings of the once ambitious and desperate rebel leader were completely overcome.

Major General Halleck has been here during the past three days, superintending the arrangements made for the confinement of the rebel prisoners.

Several orders in relation to visiting the fortress have been issued, and all civilians are prohibited from entering it unless duly provided with a pass from Major General Halleck.

THE TRIAL.

In our last issue we gave the proceedings of the court trying the conspirators, up to the 22d. Below will be found the proceedings on that day:

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1865.

The Court met at half-past ten this morning.

Mr. Aiken said that, as government found it inconvenient to close its testimony at this time to show that a conspiracy did exist, but not with special reference to the prisoners at the bar, he would to-morrow be ready to go on with the defence, as he was not disposed to waste the valuable time of the Court.

Colonel Burnett, the Judge Advocate remarked that four or five witnesses were yet to be examined with reference to the accused. Some of them were in Baltimore and some in this city; but the latter had not been able to cross the line of the military review to reach this place.

The testimony taken yesterday was read.

Mr. Ewing made a request, which was granted to have his former statement amended, so it might appear that he had asked that all the testimony against the accused be introduced before the commencement of the examination of the witnesses for the defence—the counsel for the defence, however, having no objection that testimony as to a general conspiracy might be hereafter introduced by the government.

Judge Advocate General Holt briefly stated the difficulty of procuring the attendance of witnesses at this time, and after a brief consultation the Court adjourned till Thursday.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22, 1865.

General McDowell has convened a military commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of Hogg, alias Euson, arrested in November last, off Penang, while attempting to seize the steamer Salvador. They were brought hither on the steam frigate Lancaster several months ago, and have been confined at Fort Alcatraz, in this harbor. The proofs of their guilt are believed to be irrefragable.

The bark Brontes, which was about to sail for Arizona with four hundred Mexican emigrants, and which had two hundred and sixty cases of firearms on board, has been detained by the Custom House authorities, who have telegraphed to Washington for instructions in the premises. It is supposed that the party, consisting mainly of Americans, was bound to Mexico to help Jaures.

THE REVIEW.

Tuesday, the 24st inst., was the first of the two days grand review of the veteran national armies in Washington, and everything connected with the magnificent pageant passed off in the most brilliant manner. The weather was of a character the most favorable for the occasion, and the appearance of the war worn veterans, as in solid columns they marched through the main thoroughfare of the capital, was such as to elicit the continued plaudits of the thousands of spectators. The troops passing on that day were those composing the Army of the Potomac and Sheridan's cavalry. The column commenced to move at about nine o'clock in the morning, General Meade and staff riding at its head, followed immediately by the cavalry. Then came the Ninth, Fifth and Second corps, the entire force marching through Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol and past the White House, where it was reviewed by the President and Cabinet, General Grant, General Sherman and a large number of other distinguished military men, members of Congress, the diplomatic corps, and other eminent persons. The whole line of procession was packed on each side by a dense mass of people, whose cheers of welcome home to the nation's defenders were of the most enthusiastic kind.

Four stands for reviewing officers were erected.—Stand No. 1 was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was about one hundred and twenty feet in length, the main stand being about fifty feet long, and projecting some ten feet beyond the line of the wing. The whole of this stand was profusely decorated, the base and capitals composed of American flags and the columns wreathed with hospital flags of yellow and green. Above the main projection were three stars composed of evergreens. White flags floated in graceful folds from above. At each end of the main stand were stars of evergreens. At this stand were the reviewing officers, the President and Lieutenant General Grant. Upon the draping of the flags were the words:—

ATLANTA, WILDERNESS, STONE RIVER, SOUTH MOUNTAIN, SHILOH, VICKSBURG.

On the west side, upon the front projection, were the names:—

SAVANNAH, RICHMOND, PETERSBURG AND BENTONVILLE.

Upon the east end were the words:—

DONELSON, GETTYSBURG, CHATTANOOGA, ANTIETAM AND SPOTTSYLVANIA.

There was no room for any more names of battles. Every fusileer of the flags had a name upon it, but many of the regimental flags carried in the review had twice as many names of the battles in which they were engaged.

At Stand No. 1 President Johnson occupied a central position. Upon his right a seat was retained for the commander of the corps undergoing review, which was occupied consecutively by each corps commander after he and his staff had passed. In the front rank of seats next to this corps commanders' seat, on the left, were seated Secretary of War Stanton, Lieutenant General Grant and Brevet Major General Rawlins, General Grant's chief of staff. On the left of the President were Postmaster General Dennison, Major General Sherman, Secretary of the Navy Welles, Quartermaster General Meigs, and Major General Barnard. Upon the second row of benches, commencing on the right, were Colonel Parker, the Indian Officer, on the staff of General Grant; Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury; Major General Meade, Mrs. and Miss Dennison, Major General Barry, Mrs. Welles, Major General Sandford, New York State Militia, and Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland. Upon the third row of seats were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox and Admiral Shubrick of the navy, and a number of naval officers. In the front row upon the wings were seated Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury Harrington and Fields, Attorney General Speed, Secretary of Interior Harlan, Paymaster General Brice, Assistant Postmasters General Randall and McClellan, and Mayor Wallach. The rest of this stand, which was capable of accommodating five hundred persons, was filled up with the diplomatic corps and the families of those entitled to seats upon the stand.

Immediately opposite to the main reviewing stand was Stand No. 2, devoted to the use of Governors of States, Senators and Members of Congress and their families. Here were noticed Gov. Fenton and staff, of New York; Governors Andrew, of Massachusetts; Bradford, of Maryland; Crapo, of Michigan; Buckingham, of Connecticut; Lewis, of Wisconsin; Senators Wilson, Johnson, Henderson, Dixon, Foster, Conness, Williams, Chandler; Sherman, Harris and Wade; Hons. T. L. Davis, A. H. Rice, Samuel Hooper, Judge Davis, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Carter, Olin and Fisher, of the Supreme Court District of Columbia, and Generals G. B. S. Todd and Schenck.

Stand No. three was intended to accommodate about five hundred people. It was erected east of Stand No. 1, without covering, except the shade trees in front of the White House. Upon this stand, out of view of the reviewing stand, was assigned places for the press. Among the distinguished personages present at this stand were Generals Slocum, Delafield, Hamilton, Holt, Tyler, Ripley, Porter, Caldwell, Briggs, Barbour, Andrews, Admiral Wilkes, Colonel Ludington, Quartermaster of the District and a number of wounded officers and soldiers.

Stand No. 4, corresponding to stand No. 3, was east of stand No. 1. Upon this stand were noticed Generals Ingalls, Williams, Fry, Jeffries, and Hardin, and a number of officers of the War and Navy Departments, as well as a goodly sprinkling of wounded officers and soldiers.

Pennsylvania Avenue was decorated with flags and banners, and many of the State agencies had erected stands at convenient localities, which displayed appropriate mottoes.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation relative to trading with Southern ports closed by law, as follows:

"And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disallow to all persons trading, or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States in violation of the laws thereof, all pretence of belligerent rights and privileges, and I give notice that, from the date of this proclamation, all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates."

The proclamation also declares all ports of the United States, with the exception of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, open to foreign trade and commerce after July 1 next ensuing. All restrictions upon trade east of the Mississippi, with the exception of articles contraband of war, are removed after that date.

SURRENDERS IN FLORIDA.

By the arrival in New York, on the 23d, of the government steamer Rhode Island, from Pensacola and Mobile on the 16th inst., we are informed that St. Marks and Tallahassee, Florida, were surrendered to the national forces on the 9th inst.

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS.

CINCINNATI, May 23, 1865.

Four hundred rebel prisoners at Indianapolis were released yesterday after taking the oath of allegiance. Four hundred more will be discharged to-day.

THE STOCK AND OTHER MARKETS.

The Stock Market was firmer yesterday, but no material advance of prices took place. Governments were dull. Gold was stronger, and after opening at 131 2 3, rose one per cent, and stood at 5 P. M. at 132 1-4. At night the closing quotation was 132 1-8.

The rise in gold had the effect of rendering holders of merchandise rather firmer than yesterday; but, with a limited demand for both foreign and domestic goods, no improvement was realized, save in a few instances. Foreign goods were very quiet as a general thing, and prices were nominally unchanged. Cotton was rather easier. Groceries were quiet. Petroleum was dull and unchanged. On 'Change Flour was 10c. a 15c. better. Wheat was quiet. Corn and Oats were decidedly better. Pork was lower. Lard was firmer. Whisky was 2c. a 3c. lower, and 2c. a 3c. below the government tax.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865. NO 168

Interesting Details of the Capture of Davis.

HIS TRIUMPHAL TRIP THROUGH HIS CONFEDERACY.

THE CAPTURE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

CLEMENT C. CLAY SURRENDERS.

A correspondent at Fortress Monroe, furnishes the *Herald*, with the following particulars of the pursuit, and capture of Davis, &c:

THE PURSUIT.

Colonel Pritchard left Macon at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 7th inst., with orders to push on by forced marches until he had gained a distance of seventy-five or one hundred miles down the Ocmulgee river—from twenty-five to fifty miles beyond our out-posts—take possession of all the ferries, and throw scouts on the opposite side of the river, to ascertain the approach or passage of any parties from Richmond. He of course, had special directions to look out for Jeff. Davis and his *cortege*—the last remains of the defunct Confederacy.

Col. Pritchard marched all the night of the 7th, and went into camp at eight o'clock on the morning of the 8th, thirty-six miles from his place of starting. Here he unsaddled and fed, and at ten o'clock again set out in pursuit. He arrived at Hawkinsville at six o'clock. Here he found a detail of an officer and twenty-five men guarding the ferry, and the citizens had gathered in a body, threatening to mob the soldiers. Col. Pritchard rode up to the mob and informed them that if they harmed the soldiers in any way after he left he would return and burn the town to ashes. This had a salutary effect, and the mob disbanded in a hurry.

After sending a courier back with despatches to Colonel Minty, he pushed on three miles further, and went into camp. At sunrise the next morning "boots in saddles" was sounded, and the cavalcade were again on the march. They moved in the direction of Abbeville, which point they reached about three o'clock P. M. Here they met a detachment of the 1st Wisconsin Regiment, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel, and learned from him, as well as from citizens, that a train answering the description had crossed the Ocmulgee river, at Brown's ferry, at midnight on the 8th. The train had left Abbeville at four o'clock the same morning in the direction of Irwinsville. The detachment of the 1st Wisconsin followed on the direct road, and Colonel Pritchard determined to take a picked force of the best mounted men of his command and give chase in another direction.

Accordingly he selected seven officers and one hundred and twenty-eight men, leaving the remainder of the regiment—about three hundred strong—under Captain Hathaway, to guard the ferries and scout the country north of the river. About four o'clock in the afternoon the detachment moved out, going down the Ocmulgee river, a distance of twelve miles, to a point known as Wilcox Mills, eighteen miles from Irwinsville. Here they took a blind woods road towards Irwinsville, where they arrived at two o'clock on the morning of the 10th. Here they passed themselves off for Rebels and inquired for their train, describing it near as possible. They were informed by citizens that a train answering their description was encamped one mile north of the town, on the Abbeville road, and Colonel Pritchard immediately made preparations for

THE CAPTURE.

Pressing a negro for a guide, he moved out promptly on the road. When within half a mile of the camp he halted under cover of an eminence, dismounted twenty-five men, and sent them, under command of Lieutenant Purinton, to gain the rear of the camp and prevent their escape in that direction. At daylight Colonel Pritchard moved on to the camp. No alarm was given until the advance guard, under command of Captain C. S. Hudson, were within a few rods of the tent—all being folded in the arms of Morpheus. A dash was immediately made, the tents surrounded, and the entire party gobbled without difficulty.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

The ruse perpetrated by Jeff. Davis to get away from the guard throws entirely into the shade anything of the sort on record. When the guard went to the tent occupied by defunct royalty, they were met by Mr. Davis *en dishabille*, with

"Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have time to dress!"

"All right, madame," said the Coporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds."

Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady, with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister.

"Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in?" said Mrs. Jeff. in a pleading tone.

"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of number thirteen calf-skins.

"And whiskers, too," said the Sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face; and lo! Jeff. Davis in all his littleness stood before them.

A "Spencer" was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to the tent and placed in durance vile. "How are the mighty fallen!" The great leader of the Confederacy trying to escape the clutches of justice in his wife's petticoats!

One more incident is all that time and space will permit me to mention. The soldier immediately went to searching Davis, to see what valuables he could find on his person, and besides an amount of specie found a fine silver mounted revolver, a present from a London manufacturing company. While he was searching, Private Secretary Harrison came up, and in a very indignant tone, said:

"Ain't you ashamed to treat our *President* so?"

"President—hell," said the soldier, "what's he President of?"

THE SPECIE STORY A HOAX—SHIPMENTS TO EUROPE.

The story that Jeff. Davis had with him such an enormous amount of specie is either a hoax, or else he had left it behind at Washington, which is very probable. There was only about eight thousand dollars found with them, as far as known, although several boxes have not yet been searched. They were brought along, however, and will be delivered into the hands of the authorities at Washington. There were found upon the person of Postmaster General Reagan papers showing a large amount of specie shipped for London, and these will also be delivered to the authorities by Col. Pritchard.

EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

Colonel Pritchard immediately formed his lines, placing the prisoners in their own wagons and ambulances, and started for Macon. The party were all sullen, but the ladies tried their skill at repartee several times, and the men strained themselves to be sarcastic. Davis remarked to Colonel Pritchard that, had they not been taken by surprise, they would not have surrendered without a fight.

"You were in a very bad predicament to fight when I saw you, dressed in your wife's morning gown," dryly said the Colonel, and Davis had no more to say.

When on the road they received a copy of President Johnson's proclamation, offering one hundred thousand dollars reward for Davis. Colonel Pritchard read it, and sent it by an orderly to Davis. He read it, and as he read he trembled like Belshazzar, when he read the handwriting on the wall. His hands dropped to his side, and with a groan he let the dinner of his down fall upon the floor. His wife picked it up, read it aloud, and then the entire party burst into tears and gave vent to the most bitter lamentations.

ARRIVAL AT MACON.

The cavalcade, with their prisoners, arrived in Macon about three o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and Davis and his party were conveyed to the Lanier House (General Wilson's headquarters), where a dinner was prepared for them. Arrangements were immediately made, and Col. Pritchard with three hundred men as an escort, and the prisoners, took a special train for Atlanta. All the streets and the grounds surrounding the depot were crowded with soldiers and citizens, all anxious to get a sight at the Great Mogul whose sun had waned.—We arrived

AT ATLANTA

about daylight on the morning of the 14th, where Gen. Upton had a special train and breakfast awaiting us. We were only detained at this woe-begone desolation of all destruction city about one hour, when the iron horse whistled and we were *en route* again. Nothing interesting occurred until we arrived at Augusta.

THE CAPTURE OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS AND GEN. WHEELER.

There were large crowds of citizens out to see their late President, but with the exception of a few wavings of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and the doffing of a few hats by militia officers, with a little less than fifty yards of gold lace on their coat sleeves, there was no show of respect or sympathy for the fallen monarch. On arriving at the boat, a small side-wheel steamer with no convenience, we found new accessions to our party in the persons of Vice President Alexander H. Stephens and Gen. Joseph Wheeler and four Staff officers, who had been captured by detachments of Gen. Upton's Division.

SURRENDER OF CLEMENT C. CLAY.

I should have mentioned above that Clement C. Clay and lady joined us at Macon, having previously surrendered themselves to General Wilson.

ARRIVAL AT SAVANNAH.

We were transferred to the steamer Emilie, and again at Hilton Head to the steamship Wm. P. Clyde, and conveyed to this place under convoy of the man-of-war Tuscarora, Captain Frailey.

Some paroled Confederate prisoners left the following at our office yesterday:

JOHNSTON'S ISLAND (Ohio), May 19th.

Capt. B. F. White and H. C. Dixon are well.

Surgeon J. L. Mulford has placed us under obligations for a New York *Herald* of the 24th.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

119 and 121 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

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THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Nos. 119 AND 121 NASSAU STREETS,
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CEO. W. DILL,

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And Agent for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line to Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

*** Special attention paid to the shipment and sale of Naval Stores and Cotton. Cash advancements made on consignments. GEO. W. DILL.

May 29 dtf

SORGHUM,

AT RETAIL,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR $1,50 PER GALLON.

—ALSO—

SALT AND NAILS.

May 29-d3t* WM. WHITE.

JOHN JACOB TYLER.

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of the above named Tyler, formerly of Louisville, Ky., late of Johnston's army, 1st Missouri Battery, 1st Missouri Brigade, French's Division, Stewart's Corps, will confer a favor on both parties by informing the undersigned. WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.

May 29-3t*

AN INTERESTING BOOK.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

GIVING A DESCRIPTION OF THE CLIMATE, soil, products, population, &c., &c., interspersed with narrations of events, anecdotes, &c.

Can be had at the Progress Office. Price 25 cents.—When ordered by mail a stamp must be enclosed to pay postage. May 29 1w

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

S. S. CARTER,
Gholson, P. O. N. C.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19 d2w)

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

☞See First Page for Latest News.☜

A Trip to Rolesville—A Union Meeting—A Decided Success.

In company with Col. Granger, the gentlemanly Commandant of this Post, we left this city on Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, for Rolesville, to attend, by invitation, a Union meeting at that place. We soon reached Forestville, and on horses kindly furnished by Col. Granger, and taken out on the cars, we soon made the village, where we found a much larger collection of people than we expected.

Though a native of the county of Wake, we had never visited Rolesville before, and we were much pleased with that neat little village and the general appearance of the country, and especially were we impressed with the intelligence and kindness of the large collection of citizens that we met there. Though rain threatened throughout the day, and the atmosphere was damp and chilly, we think there were at least two hundred voters present at the meeting; and the deep interest they manifested in the proceedings of the meeting evinced their joy at the return of peace, and their gratification at the prospect of an early return to civil rule.

On our arrival the Colonel and ourself spent a half hour at the office of Capt. Fritts, of the 5th Ohio Cavalry, who is in command at Rolesville, and for his courtesy and kindness during our stay he has our thanks. We think that the people of this neighborhood are fortunate in having a company under such a gentlemanly commander to protect them and their property until civil law can be restored.

The meeting was organized about one o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall, a place well suited to this purpose, by the appointment of Henderson H. Hodge, Esq., as Chairman, and Dr. Young and S. W. Terrell, Esq., as Secretaries. By request, Mr. Harris, of the *Standard* office, assisted the Secretaries. A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, who, after a short absence from the Hall, returned and submitted the resolutions of the Raleigh meeting, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Harris, being called on, made a short but very interesting speech.

After the passage of the resolutions, Major W. D. Jones addressed the assemblage at some length, and with happy effect. At the conclusion of Major Jones' remarks, the editor of this paper, being called on, addressed the meeting for about one hour; after which, short but very interesting speeches were made, in response to calls, by Colonel Granger, Captain Fritts, and Dr. Young. The kind and conciliatory remarks of Colonel Granger and Captain Fritts had, we think, a most happy effect upon all citizens present.

The meeting adjourned about four o'clock, and we immediately left for the city, arriving at home before dark.

This was the first occasion that we have had to meet our fellow-citizens of the Rolesville district, but we trust it will not be the last. We were treated by all with the utmost kindness, and we think that no people in the State surpass those of that section of Wake in hospitality and intelligence. And we believe that all that we saw are anxious to return to the Union and become loyal, peaceable, good citizens. If anything that fell from our lips during our remarks before the meeting on Saturday, shall lead any of the people whom we had the honor to address in the right way, we shall feel that our trip was not in vain; and if a single word escaped us calculated to wound the feelings of a single individual, we sincerely regret it.

If the people of the whole State will come up to the work of restoration and reorganization with that sincerity and cheerfulness that seems to characterise those with whom we mingled on Saturday, the restoration of civil authority will soon be accomplished.

To Col. Granger and the railroad officers and employees, who assisted us in getting to Rolesville and back, we return our acknowledgments. The day was most pleasantly and agreeably, and we hope profitably, passed by us.

The proceedings of the meeting, as made out by Mr. Harris and the Secretaries, will be found in this paper.

Union Meetings this Week.

There will be a Union Meeting at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday next, and another at New Hill on Saturday. Having been invited to attend these meetings and address the people we shall endeavor to do so, and we appeal to all who can possibly attend to do so. There is a great work before the people of the State and all citizens, the humblest as well as the highest, should realize that they have a duty to perform. We are without civil Government, civil law, or social order, and as we have to commence at the foundation of the structure, it is all important that the best workmen to be found should be selected to superintend the construction of the building.

For four long years the people of this State have been misled and deceived by corrupt, designing and wicked leaders; but now having properly the faculties with which nature has endowed them, and select for office only such men as they can trust—put in office men who have been true in the past and there need be no fear of the future. Demagogues who humbugged the confiding masses of the people of this State last summer, by promises of *peace and independence in sixty and ninety days*, when they knew that we were then on the verge of subjugation, cannot be trusted now; and shall such have the impudence to come before the people for office we trust that the ballot-box will consign them to an oblivion that will satisfy them for all time that the people don't want them. We have no desire to persecute any man for his past course—we want harmony and united action above all things—but if men who have so lately deceived and betrayed the people, and whose course has been mainly instrumental in bringing all the ruin and desolation that now afflicts this people upon them, now attempt to thrust themselves forward for office, we shall consider them the enemies of the Government, against the best interests of the people of North Carolina, and fight them and their heresies to the death. He who is not now with and for the zealous friends of the Union is against the best interests of the people of North Carolina, and as their friend, and as a loyal citizen, we set our face against all such. If those gentlemen who recently advocated the "fight it out" policy of Davis and Vance want harmony and union of action—if they really desire to restore fraternal feeling and brotherly love—let them come aboard our ship and sail with us: but as to taking passage in theirs, or in any craft that has been so recently wrecked by their miserable management, we never will. Nor will the masses of the people ever trust their lives and fortunes to such mariners again.

We hope the people in the Lynn and New Hill Districts will turn out in large numbers, as prominent gentleman have promised to accompany us to these places and address them.

We see that the Northern papers, in announcing the presence of Mr. Holden and the gentlemen who accompanied him in Washington, refer to our worthy patner as "Editor of the *Progress*." We have no objection in the world to this delusion, provided our worthy associate will assume all our sins, for there are many that we would like to transfer to somebody's shoulders. We have no doubt but our Northern readers will compliment our associate's sagacity and good judgment in leaving a good "sub" on the triped during his absence, for some of the best articles we have ever written have appeared since he left. Never mind, Richardson, we'll pay you for it when you get back, by making you write a three column leader descriptive of your trip.

Chief Justice Chase in Charleston—His Universal Suffrage Speech.

Charleston letters in the New York papers state that an assemblage of four thousand blacks listened to a speech from Chief Justice Chase in Zion's Church, Charleston, S. C. The *Tribune* reporter gives an abstract of the speech. From it we learn that the Chief Justice said that he had always favored the arming of the negroes, and thought they were the natural allies of the government in the contest between it and the South; and it was the duty of the government to respect them. After referring to the return of peace and the sequent freedom of the slaves, he gave his audience the following advice relative to their future conduct:

A great race numbering 4,000,000, is suddenly brought into freedom. Our country is looking to see whether the prophecies of the enemies of that race will be fulfilled or falsified. It rests upon the men of that race to say. They say that you will be disorderly, idle, improvident, lazy; that you will starve rather than work; that wages cannot tempt you to work; that you will become disorderly and vagabonds. Your enemies say that; and a great many people not your enemies fear it. It rests with you to show whether it shall be so or not. It does not devolve on you, my friends, to have too much anxiety as to what people say of you; feel in your inmost convictions that your salvation, under God, rests with yourselves. If you will, by your honesty, temperance, industry, faithfulness in all employments, by your readiness to work for honest wages, by your economical savings—if you will lay up a portion of each weeks earnings in some Savings Bank for yourselves and family in a wet day—if you do everything in your power to increase the productive resources of the country; if, as agriculturists in agriculture, as mechanics in the mechanic arts; if in this employment and that employment; if in whatsoever your hands find to do—you excel and have an honest character, you will save yourselves, and reflect credit on those who have been your friends. God forbid that before I die I shall have to hang my head in shame and say, Well, I expected a great deal of this people—that they could bear freedom, that they would be honest and industrious and orderly, and I find that I am mistaken; that they allowed miserable prejudices to grow up among them; that they allowed vindictiveness to grow up in their breasts; that they were pleased when white men were overcome; that they were unwilling to take their part cheerfully in life and improve their condition. I was a Western boy, and I know that labor must be the cardinal law of our lives. In a log cabin of the West we fared just as rough and hard as most of you have to fare, and we had very little of any kind of capital—nothing to go upon but our good wills, patient hearts, and equal opportunities for education which every white boy—thank God—has had in this country, and all black ones who want it can now have. Well, upon this capital we went to work and came to something, and now you can do the same thing if you go to work. But if you spend your time in fretting because this or that white man has a better time than you have, or more advantages, and takes short cuts to what you may think success, then you will be very sadly disappointed. I talk frankly and sincerely, as one who has always been your friend. If you go to work patiently and labor faithfully; if as soldiers you fight well, as preachers you preach well, as carpenters you shove your planes well and with all your might and main; if you till your fields as [illegible] afford to hire laborers, and then pay them honest wages to—if you act thus, the future will be glorious; you need have no fears for your future.

Subsequently the speaker referred to the enfranchisement of the freedmen as follows:

Now, about the elective franchise, Mayor Delaney says that he wants me for the Capitol of the United States, say that the black man ought to have the elective franchise. If he had listened to me 20 years ago in the city of Cincinnati, he would have heard me say the same thing. Things have worked on toward that result, and certainly they look a great deal better now than then. If everybody in this city saw things exactly as I see them; if they felt as I feel, that it is to the interest of everybody, white and black, that every man should have the same rights before the law, it would come very soon. But there is not that agreement. I am not prepared to say—(I ask no petitions and have nothing to do with politics, and I am not in the councils of the Government)—I do not know what it is prepared to do, or will do; but I will only say this, that I believe there is not a member of the Government who would not be pleased to see suffrage universal; but at the same time I do not know, because I have no means of knowing, that Government is prepared to say that suffrage shall be universal. But this I do know, that if you are patient, and constantly show by your acts that you merit the right of suffrage, that you can safely be trusted with the right of suffrage, that in your hands it will be on the side of order and liberty, and education and progress, and be honestly used, I can safely say, because I reason on general principles, that you will get it. You may get it very soon; it may be delayed; I cannot tell, because it is not in my power. If it were in my power you would get it—it might be to-day; it might be to-morrow; it would not be long. But that you will have it in the end is just as sure as it is that you respect yourselves and respect the rights of all, and do your very best to show that you are worthy of it. I have no doubt about that, and I trust you will show yourselves so worthy and behave so well in this city of Charleston, that every man who has been strongest in opposition to your rights may become satisfied of his error and say we have been mistaken, and it is better that everybody have the right of suffrage than be without it. What I want is that you will make them think so. You cannot by any misbehavior, but you can by patience and perseverance in well-doing. Now, then, if the Government of the United States, taking everything into consideration, does not at once enroll you as citizens and voters, what is your duty? To fret and worry? I think not. If I were in your case I would just go to work and show by my conduct that the Government of the United States had made a mistake in making a delay. If you do that—if that mistake is made—it will be speedily corrected. I think it is best for all men—white men and black men, and brown men, if you will make that distinction—that every man who is honest and every man who is of due age shall have the right of suffrage. Because, having it, it seems to me, he will more respect himself, do more work, do more productive labor, do more to increase the wealth of the community, be more respected by his fellowmen—and a society composed of such men is always great. Hence, I am in favor of all having the ballot; but if Government should think differently and circumstances delay its action, be calm, laborious, patient, faithful, I advise you. Ordinarily, the simple performance of duty is so blessed of God that men are better off in all respects in this world by it. But if these results do not attend the performance of duty; if a man carries in his heart the consciousness that he does what is right in the sight of God, or what he believes to be right, rendering to each his due, withholding his due from none, contributing as much as he can to the general happiness and general improvement, diffusing as much enjoyment as he can in the little sphere of which he is the center—then with that consciousness he may go through life as "happy as a king," though he may never be a king, and he may end it in felicity and go where there is an end to those controversies, because there is one God and one Father to whom all His children are equal. [Cheers.]

For the Progress.]

PASQUOTANK COUNTY, N. C.
MAY 22d, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to give you a brief account of the public dinner given at Nixonton, a small village in this county, about 8 miles from Elizabeth City, on Saturday the 20th inst.

On the 6th instant a meeting was held in Nixonton, when suitable committees were appointed to carry out the object of the meeting, which was to take up a subscription for a large public dinner—to get and prepare an elegant pole, on which the old flag could be raised again to the free breeze of Heaven, and to procure public speakers. Need I say Mr. Editor that the duties incumbent upon the committees were faithfully and cordially carried out. The meeting appointed Mr. Wm. A. Price, as general Superintendent, and well did he perform the laborious and arduous duties of that station. Long before the day arrived, provisions of every kind began to pour in from every quarter, and when the morning of the 20th of May, 1865, arrived, enough of eatables were found to be present, sufficient for 6,000 persons.

A beautiful pole 100 feet high was raised on the 18th inst., and stood ready to bear the old flag aloft, which was raised at 8 o'clock, A. M. By 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th, the multitude began to come in, and from that hour to 12 M., every road leading to the village was crowded to excess by vehicles of every kind and description, while pedestrians of every color, age and sex were wending their way to the same point. An excellent table, of great length stood ready to receive its burden of hams—pigs—lambs—barbecued meats—pies—cakes, &c.

At 12 M., public speaking commenced by the introduction of C. L. Cobb, of Elizabeth City, who entertained the immense audience for some time, with a most excellent and patriotic speech. Mr. Cobb was followed by Geo. W. Brooks, Esq., in one of his happiest strains—who fairly enchained the attention of the audience. I have heard Mr. Brooks before on several occasions, but I think his speech on Saturday was decidedly the best I ever heard him make on a political question. After Mr. Brooks concluded, Capt. Cromer of New York was introduced and entertained the audience for some time—he was followed by Mr. Jas. Etheridge, of Roanoke Island, who after a few remarks informed the citizens that he would be pleased to say more, but that the boat he came on was ready to leave, and he must conclude. The Chairman then introduced Gen. Mann, as the old "War Horse." He informed the audience that for the same reason given by Mr. Etheridge, he could not speak to them on this occasion—that he would be pleased to do so, and that at an early day he hoped to have the opportunity, when he would be gratified to give them an account of his stewardship—with the records at hand to prove or disprove his position for the last 4 years—that he was now on his way to Raleigh to find out and bring back to his people some news—and he hoped that it might be good news—that he was going to the boat then ready to leave, and that they must excuse him now.

Col. Lehman, commanding post at Roanoke Island, together with part of his staff, and a small number of his men were present and enjoyed themselves very well—Col. Lehman is quite a favorite with our people, and seems void of all that pomp and show that some officials I have seen during this cruel war have had attached to them.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that men—boys—and finally the colored population, of which there were at least from 5 to 600. After all had eaten, enough for 2,000 more was left.

To the fair hand of lovely woman was given the pleasing task of decorating the speaker's stand, that had been erected for the occasion, and well did they perform their part—wreaths of ever-green, interspersed with roses of every hue, were seen in all their floral loveliness, while a large portrait of the "father of his country" seemed to look upon the whole with smiles of approbation.

I must not omit to say that the Marshal of the day was Mr. John Bailey, of Nixonton, a whole souled Henry Clay Whig, who tried by the aid of his assistants to keep good order, and every thing passed off in elegant style. The committeemen and citizens of Nixonton deserve great praise for the ample manner in which the whole thing was gotten up and carried through.

Standard please copy.

Proceedings of the Rolesville Meeting.

We have been furnished with the following report of the proceedings of the Union meeting at Rolesville, Wake county, last Saturday:

The meeting was called to order by W. D. Jones, Esq., who explained the object in a few appropriate remarks. On his motion H. H. Hodge, Esq., was appointed Chairman, who, on taking the chair returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him. S. W. Terrell and Dr. Young were appointed Secretaries, and Mr. Logan Harris of Raleigh was requested to act as assistant Secretary.

W. D. Jones, C. H. Horton, G. A. Sandford, L. B. Rogers, Dr. W. Hartsfield and H. W. Jones, were appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting, who retired for a short time, and then recommended the adoption of the resolutions passed at the Raleigh meeting. They were accordingly adopted.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Logan Harris, W. D. Jones, J. L. Pennington, editor of the *Progress*, Col. Granger, Dr. Young and Capt. Fritts.

[We shall give synopses of these speeches tomorrow morning.]

Recently we heard a good story of an occurrence which took place in Newburyport, Mass. A servant girl in that town went to Dr. Spofford for advice, declaring her ailment to be a pain in the bowels. The doctor gave her a cathartic, and requested her to call again in a few days, which she did. He asked her if she had taken the medicine, to which she replied in the affirmative. He then asked, "Did anything pass you after taking it?" "Yes, sir," she replied, "a horse and wagon, and a drove of pigs." The doctor collapsed, remarking, "I think you must be better."

CORN MEAL,
FAMILY FLOUR,
BACON,
LARD,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
BUTTER,
EGGS,
PEAS,
BLACKING,
MATCHES,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
SNUFF,
PIPES
At
E. A. WHITAKER'S
Family Grocery and Provision Store.

MULLETS
At
May 26-3t. WHITAKER'S.

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.
Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.40 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.30 A. M.
WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.
Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.
J. B. VAN DYKE,
May 24-tf Superintendent.

C. M. FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.
HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of
Citizens' Goods.
He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.
Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 26-tf

POALK & WEST,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 54, Pollock Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
May 25-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.
THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.
No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.
RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 13-tf Proprietors.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
A. McLACKLAN,
WITH
JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,
On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,
ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, GROCERIES, FLOUR, &c., in varied assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.
Newbern, May 25-1m.

FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION.
WILL BE SOLD, TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON Monday next, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Carter, a lot of House hold and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of one Cabinet for books, papers, &c., with Writing Stand, one oak Bedstead, French patern, two Feather Beds, with bedding, one Mattrass, two Clocks, one Lady's Saddle and one Boy's do, a lot of Chairs, Stone Jars, two boxes Adamantine and Wax Candles, a sack of Salt, one of Conn's best Sewing Machines, the ½ interest in a Garden now in cultivation of

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H B Sanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George B Dyer, 9th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo Q Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlton, 189th N Y Vols, Chief Med Officer.
Capt H R Mosher, 189th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt M Vandyssee, 189th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

N J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
B L Walrath, Major.
Nicholas De Graf, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Sloeum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do K.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut M McIntosh, do do L.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Otis P Rice, As Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Benning, do do F.
" S A Doten, do do G.
" A H Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. F. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Harland, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Hussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH INF. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Barry Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Bailey, Lt and R Q M.
W A Chamberlain, Ass't Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Gosser, 2d Lt.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J R Kinnear, 1st Lt.
R H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riefle, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A O Mitchell, 2d Lt.
R J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
T C Gurley, 1st Lt.
J H Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Kesham, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 189TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlton, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E B Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SIXTH SPECIAL AGENCY,
Raleigh, N. C., May 26th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. TREASURY Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity:

"ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such Supply Store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other Supply Store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law."

All parties engaged or about to engage in business, are respectfully notified to comply with the above regulations.

CHAS. E. WOODS,
Local Special Ag't U. S. Treasury.
Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Street, in the Smith building. May 26-tf

CALL AT KINSEY'S STORE AND BUY

FAMILY FLOUR,	HOOP SKIRTS,
BACON HAMS,	LADIES' GAITERS,
CANNED FRUIT,	MISSES' SHOES,
BUTTER,	LADIES' HOSE,
CHEESE,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUGAR,	LINEN,
CANDY,	SPOOL COTTON,
RAISINS,	THREAD,
FIGS,	COMBS,
CRACKERS,	PINS,
CANDLES,	NEEDLES,
SOAP,	HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO,	BUTTONS,
CIGARS,	PENCILS,
SHOE BLACKING,	STATIONERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&C., &C.

A general variety on hand at corner of Fayetteville and Market Square. J. KINSEY.
May 24-1w.

ON CONSIGNMENT,
20 bbls. Family Flour, "Hawkins' Mills."
25 bbls. Extra Superfine do
400 lbs. North Carolina Hams.
200 lbs. Fresh Sweet Lard.
100 lbs. Crushed Sugar.
2000 yards 4-4 Brown Sheetings.
20 Boxes Starr Snuff.
Cotton Yarns, Shoe Nails, &c., &c.
B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
May 25-3t. Raleigh, N. C.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
(D. C. Murrays' old Stand.)
HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:
Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegitables of all kinds.
—REFERS TO—
President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VESTAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. E. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. C. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send it by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

THE "NEXT WAR."—The local does not seek any office, and does not want any, but he has a great regard for his friends, and not knowing what "blushing honors" they may wish to *thrust* upon him, he, out of the superabundance of his tender feelings for them and their desires, wishes to be popular, and therefore wants it distinctly understood that he is in favor of the "*next* war," though persistently opposed to the present, or rather, the recent one.

And whose time next? Where is the next volcano of war to belch forth its fires, mingled with blood and carnage? The world cannot long be at peace. Even now there is war on a comparatively small scale in Mexico; and there is a prospect that this "speck of war" is about to expand and assume gigantic proportions. There are ramblings in the North indicating a coming storm for the enforcement of what is generally termed the Monroe doctrine. During the recent civil struggle it is said that Mr. Lincoln, whenever the subject of the occupation of Mexico by the French was alluded to, always replied, "One war at a time." That was not only the height of prudence and an evidence of sound, practical sense, but it was statesmanlike. That "one war" is now over, thank God, and the United States, with all her *united* strength, is prepared for any emergency, and Maximillian may well begin to tremble in his imperial boots. "The Mexican Emigration Society" means something. God works by means, and men are his chief instruments in the accomplishment of his designs. Surely he never intended the highly favored land of Mexico to be the scene of interminable strife. Surely he never intended the many natural blessings he has so lavishly bestowed upon that country to be trampled under foot forever by a race that seems incapable of appreciating them.

May not the opportunity for the occupancy of Mexico by the French have been afforded, as a move, so to speak, upon a chess board, with the ultimate design of the disenthralment and regeneration of the Mexican people? Louis Napoleon well knew the position of the United States in regard to foreign monarchical governments obtaining a foothold in this country, and if he unwisely chose to run the risk of coming in conflict with that position, who is to blame if he should find himself confronted by the armies and navies of this country as backers to enforce its position? Would not this most likely result in the expulsion of the French from Mexico, and lead to an infusion of the energy and industry and enterprise characteristic of the Republic of the North? With this infusion would begin a new era for Mexico. Her neglected fields would soon yield ample stores. The darkness of ignorance would vanish before the march of intelligence, and degrading superstition would flee at the advance of knowledge. Her people would assume a new position among the nations of the earth, and she would march forward with the triumphs that mark the progress of intellect.

Yes, we are emphatically in favor of the "next war."

WHISKEY'S DOINGS.—On Saturday afternoon some soldiers were elevated upon a tall whiskey horse, and rode into a "free fight" on Hargett street, near the corner of Fayetteville. We learn that one of them was severely bruised and beaten, being knocked down and stamped upon the head and face. It is understood that the liquor, from the effects of which the lickings occurred, was obtained from an old citizen doing business "near the scene of action." It would be a nice question to determine whether the man who, at this time, sells liquor promiscuously to the soldiers, is not morally guilty of murder and incendiarism. He certainly jeopardises both life and property; and yet there are men whose *dira fames auri* has extinguished every impulse of the soul except their miserly greed of gain, and who, for a few paltry dollars, will not only beastify his fellow-man, but will run the hazard of having the lives and property of his fellow-citizens destroyed. Here is a plain case of the violation, not only of the police laws, but of all moral obligation, and we trust such an example will be made of it as will deter others from a similar offense. Let the citizens frown down such a man, and either drive him from his business or his business from him.

NEGRO SHOT.—We learn that on Saturday morning last a negro man stole a horse at Kolesville, in this county, and made off with him. Capt. Fritts, on Post duty at that place with a company of the 5th Ohio Cavalry, sent a squad of men in pursuit, who overtook him, and on his attempting to escape from them he was shot and killed. The horse was recovered and returned

SWORD PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening, the 26th inst., 1st Lieutenant Crawford T. Newell, Co. C, 47th Regiment New York Vols., was visited upon by the veteran members of Company E (to which company the Lieutenant originally belonged), and presented with a handsome sword, sash, and belt. There are two scabbards, service and dress, the latter being of shark skin, and tastefully ornamented. The sword is decorated with silver, displaying on the knob of the hilt a large and beautiful carbuncle. The presentation was made, in a neat address, by 1st Sergeant John Curry, who expressed in fitting terms the feelings of regard and esteem which a lengthened association with Lieut. Newell had raised in the minds of all. In accepting the gift, Lieut. Newell made a feeling response; referred to the scenes of danger through which they had mutually passed; and expressed the hope that the sword which had been presented to him might never be drawn in civil war, but that he might be permitted to carry it to a peaceful home; and to such a home he trusted no one present might long be a stranger.

DEATHS OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—During the week ending May 19th, the following soldiers from North Carolina regiments in the rebel service, died in New York hospitals:

Axel Coleman, 32d	Regiment.
Rob't Campbell, 38th	"
John M. Estis, 22d	"
Samuel Eusler, 38d	"
J. H. Gordon, 35th	"
R. H. Massingale, 38th	"
B. C Mecklenery, 32d	"
J H. Owen, 22d	"
J. G. Quackenbush, 22d	"
J. W. Wilson, 55th	"
Jas. E. Wilson, 22d	"
Geo. S. Wilson, 22d	"
Jos W. Yolks, 22d	"

JEFF. DAVIS seems never to have had any great stock of hard, common sense, "like a hoss." This lack of common sense was visible through all his administration, and in the last scene that closed his strange, eventful history, it was glaring. To endeavor to make his escape, he, as a last *shift*, attired himself in the most *captivating* attire. No wonder he was captured. A soldier has a keen eye for calico, even when worn by "an old woman."

LAST SATURDAY was a cool, cloudy, rainy, disagreeable day. Fires, overcoats and blankets were in requisition. But the sun shone out gloriously yesterday morning, and the day was mild and pleasant.

RATION TIME.—We would again remind our friends that Wednesday next is the last day on which rations can be drawn here, gratis. "Make hay while the sun shines," if you want to make any at all. After Wednesday money or work must be the resort of all of us—or worse.

We learn that it was not Tom Dancy who shot at a Sergeant on last Thursday night, but that it was some one else. Dancy, we learn, is at home, while another man, said to be the guilty one, is missing.

ICE is selling in Newbern at two and a half cents a pound. The people there ought to be able to be able to keep cool.

WE presume the casemates of Fortress Monroe and their inmates will be mutually convinced that their mates are hard cases.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d141

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d141

THE ESCAPE OF SURRATT.—A Washington dispatch says that John Surratt left Washington the morning after the murder, at 5.15 A. M., going *via* Philadelphia and New York to Springfield, Mass, where he was delayed by trains missing the connection, and remained all day.

He then took the cars and went direct to Burlington, where, in getting his supper, he dropped his handkerchief with his name marked upon it. At St. Alban he left the train and proceeded on foot to Canada, where he went part of the way by rail and part on foot to Montreal, where he was secreted by some of the sympathizers; and on the morning of the 2d he had an interview with George N. Saunders.

He then left and went in the direction of a monastery. He was known to be in that vicinity that day, and cannot since be found or heard of. It is probable that he is within their walls.

Saunders has taken to hard drinking, and was the next day in a perfect state of inebriation, which condition he was still in at last accounts.

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.

OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds Mill Castings and Mill Irons, Bridge Bolts, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills and Gum Saws, and anything of the kind in our line.

We keep constantly on hand Cane Mills, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bands and Bolts, Old Dominion Nails, &c., &c.

May 23-2w. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

UNION MEETING.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NEW Hill, at the house of R. M. Brown, Esq., on Saturday, June 3d, 1865. Some prominent gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let our citizens rally for a large assemblage.

May 24 td MANY UNION MEN.
Standard copy.

WANTED.

A SMALL TENEMENT SUITABLE FOR A SMALL family. For particulars apply to A. H. PITMAN, at Andrews' old stand near the Central Depot.

May 22-1w

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

The North Carolina Times,

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,

VESTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors.

PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES

WILL FURNISH

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,

AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.

It will maintain the Union, oppose Secession, and strive, by argument and persuasion, to encourage that spirit of

LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT

upon which the future Peace and Prosperity of the People must forever depend.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its contents—its regard for the Business interests of the community—its Financial and Market Reports—and its advocacy of all just and humane enterprises, will commend it to

The Patronage of all Classes of People

—AND MAKE IT—

A WELCOME VISITOR

TO THE

Family Circle, the Counting-Room and the Workshop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, issued every MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and is furnished to Subscribers (by Mail or Carrier,) at

TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Particular attention is paid to the prompt and early delivery of the paper to its Patrons in the City, and to the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

PER SQUARE, OF ONE INCH;

$1 first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent do.

All advertisements must be paid for at the desk in the Counting-Room previous to insertion.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a Gem for the Fireside, an Ornament for the Parlor, and an Indispensable Companion to the Housewife and Agriculturist!

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - - $5.
" six months, - - - - $3.

THE KEY-STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any similar publication in the United States.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, - - - - $3.

Address,

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

*** A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. May 18-tf

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 6, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 15-tf Purchasing Agent.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.

May 15-tf

NEWBERN

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N., C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square,

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

S. BLACCE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,

☞ BRICK STORE, ☜

CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.

May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(*Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.*)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS., NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.

May 15-1m

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

ROOMS TO RENT.

EIGHT OR TEN GOOD SIZED AIRY ROOMS, unfurnished. A fireplace in each room. They are situated in a pleasant part of the Eastern ward of the City, and will be rented by the month, or for a longer period. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

May 22-d1w

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate ap-

1865. Counting-house 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Th'rsday	Friday	Sat'day		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Th'rsday	Friday	Sat'day
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T				1	2	3	4
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT.						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV					1	2	3
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

CUTTER & FRENCH,

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

rockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.

W. B. CUTTER. C. E. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

THE MURDER!

PROCEEDINGS UP TO THE 22D.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

FROM RICHMOND TO CANADA AND CANADA TO RICHMOND.

Jake Thompson's Bank Account.

BOOTH'S MONEY DEPOSITS.

In Saturday's paper we brought up our synopsis of the evidence before the Conspiracy Commission, to the 20th. Below will be found a report of the proceedings on that day so far as they have not been withheld:

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH.

The court met at a later hour than usual, and were occupied until quarter past two in reading and revising the proceedings of the 19th.

Assistant Secretary of War Dana was sworn, and identified a Rebel cipher arrangement which he took out of the office of Mr. Benjamin, the Rebel Secretary of State, in Richmond, on the 6th of April. I saw it was a key to an official cypher, by which certain letters of the alphabet can be used for other letters, and by using these pointers such a cypher can be translated or plain writing be turned into cypher by interpretation.

[*Note.*—The machine is about a foot long and eight inches high, and consists of a cylinder of wood which has a paper envelope encircled with letters.—This cylinder revolves in pivot holes at each end, and a bar across this top contains wooden indices pointing down to the letters.]

Major Eckert, Supt. Military Telegraphs, testified as follows:

Q. Look at that cypher, and state if it was found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth; compare it with this other cypher of which Assistant Secretary Dana has just spoken, and state whether or not they are the same? A. They are the same, sir.

Q. You are somewhat familiar with these things? A. Yes, sir; and have no doubt as to these being the same.

Q. State whether or not cypher despatches have from time to time fallen into the hands of the War Department and been referred to you for examination? A. They have, sir; some of them were of the same cypher as this; they were worked on the same principle.

Q. I speak of the despatches of the 18th and 19th of October last; have you them now in your possession? A. I have, sir.

Q. These are the translations? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you the originals? A. No, sir; I have copies.

Q. State whether they are written in the same cypher of which you have spoken? A. I think they are; they may be different in the key-word, but the principle is the same.

Q. Have you translated them? A. The clerks have.

Q. Were they worked out without any knowledge of this instrument at the time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these translations of these despatches? A. Yes, sir.

The following were then read:

October 18.—We again urge the immense necessity of gaining immediate advantage. Strain every nerve for victory. We now look upon the re-election of Lincoln in November as almost certain, and we need to whip his hirelings to prevent it. Besides, with Lincoln re-elected and his armies victorious, we need not hope for recognition, much less the help mentioned in our last. Holcombe will explain this. These figures of the Yankee armies are correct to a limit. Our friend shall immediately set to work as you direct.

October 19.—Your letter of the 18th instant is at hand. There is yet time to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be stricken here. It is not quite time. General Longstreet is to attack Sheridan without delay and then move North as far as practicable toward unprotected points.—This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned. He will endeavor to assist the Republicans in collecting their ballots. Be watchful and assist him.

Q. State whether the original was sent to its address? A. Yes, sir.

Q. From what direction did the cipher of the 18th come? A. It came from Canada and went to Richmond

Q. From what direction did the cypher of the 19th come? A. It came from Richmond and went to Canada.

The handwriting of W. S. Oldham, in the letter published by us Saturday regarding the destruction of Northern cities and shipping, was identified by Gen. Hamilton.

The prosecution then introduced several witnesses to show that Dr. Mudd knew of the assassination at the time the officers pursuing Booth first met him, and yet volunteered no information, proving it conclusively.

Col. Stewart, who chased Booth to the back door of the theatre, when he started on his escape, occupied the stand for some time, in telling his story. From it we learn that Spangler, the stage carpenter, remained calm, and passive while others on the stage were much excited, and later that he knew of the plot and probably opened the door, and cleared the passage way to it, in order to aid Booth's exit.

Mr. Campbell testified that he resides in Montreal and is the first Teller of the Ontario Bank; he identified the bank account of Jacob Thompson with the said bank; the account commenced on May 30th, 1864; prior to that however, he left sterling exchange drawn on the Rebel agents at Liverpool or London for collection, as soon as the agents advised us of the bills being paid the proceeds were placed to his credit; the first advices we had was May 30th, and two hundred pounds was the amount; the account closed on April 11th, 1865; the aggregate amount of credit was $6,491,878,20; there is now a balance due him of $17,680; he has drawn $300,000 very nearly since March 1st; he has bought at one time $100,000 in sterling exchange. I knew Jacob Thompson personally; I heard him say himself he was going away, and he has not been seen in the bank lately; he said he was going overland by Halifax *en route* to Europe.

Q. He was known and recognized as the agent of the Confederate States? A. His account was simply with Jacob Thompson: we did not know what he was; by newspaper report he was the financial agent of the Rebels; we knew that he bought Southern sterling exchange bills on their agents in the Old Country; I know of one transaction of his of $50,000 with the Niagara District Bank at St. Catherines—That was a check drawn to the order of Mr. C. Clay, and deposited by him in the Niagara District Bank.

Q. Did you know J. Wilkes Booth, the actor? A. I did; I had one or two transactions with him; I may have seen him a dozen times; he still has a credit of four hundred and odd dollars at the bank.

Q. Have you any knowledge how that credit arose? A. It was from a deposit that did not go through my hands, but through the hands of the other receiving teller; the memorandum says: "check drawn on Merchants' Bank by Davis, $455, and ten twenty dollar bills."

Q. Who was the Davis, the person referred to as drawing the check? A. He was a broker in Montreal; and I am not sure whether he was introduced by Davis or by T. O. Marton, from the States somewhere, from Richmond or Baltimore; when Booth came into the bank he purchased a bill of exchange for 40£ and some odd shillings; he said he was going to run the blockade; he asked whether, in case he should be captured, his captors could make use of the exchange; I said "no; not unless he endorsed the bill;" he then said he would take three hundred dollars' worth, for which I think he paid American gold; these are the only two transactions he had with us.

Q. Look at these bills of exchange, taken from the body of Booth, and say whether they are the ones you refer to? A. They are Ontario Bank bills; there is no doubt about that.

Q. State whether or not these drafts were intended for use in the States or for general distribution? A. We can never tell that; we never ask our customers any questions; checks are generally made payable to bearer; but in certain circumstances the word "bearer" is scored out, and "order" put over; Mr. Thompson, besides these sterling exchange transactions, has bought from us several times United States currency, (greenbacks.)

Q. In large sums? A. He bought on August 25th fifteen thousand dollars in greenbacks; July 14th, nineteen thousand one hundred and twenty-four dollars; that was the amount in gold; I could not say what the amount was in greenbacks; at that time I think exchange was about fifty-five cents.

Q. Did any of those transactions occur during the past spring? A. On the 14th of March he bought one thousand dollars at 44¾, for which he paid five hundred and fifty-three dollars in gold; he bought several drafts on New York.

The Judge Advocate General stated that there was only one other witness he desired to examine to-day. He was a very important witness; but, for the same reasons stated in another instance, it was not desirable that his examination should be made public.

The court was thereupon cleared, and the remainder of its deliberations for the day were in secret session.

It is said that Reverdy Johnson is preparing an argument against the assumption of military jurisdiction in the trial, claiming that it is unconstitutional.

A MARYLAND JUDGE ON THE RAMPAGE.—Judge Bond, of Baltimore, is determined to make a sensation. It is reported that he has decided that the officers holding a military court and trying individuals not connected with the army and navy, are liale to indictment. According to that opinion the commission which is trying the assassins of the President is illegal, and Judge Bond can punish all the officers engaged in it. He had better not try to interfere in their case or any other. He may be taught a lesson which will be severe. The nation is in no mood to be vexed by legal quibbles and State right doctrines when enunciated from the bench, to the obstruction of substantial justice.

The same judge has instructed the grand jury that persons who left Maryland to fight for the Rebel cause may be indicted for treason against the State. Hence, although they might receive the President's pardon for offences against the United States, Judge Bond could afterward arrest them for treason against the State of Maryland. The State Constitutions generally contain clauses defining the offense of treason against each Commonwealth, and there is but little doubt that in this view Judge Bond may be correct. His action has of course excited a lively feeling among Secession sympathizers in Baltimore, and particularly among the scoundrels who served in Lee's army and are now sneaking back to Maryland. Many of these villians suppose that the terms of their parole will protect them. But Attorney General Speed has decided that by adhering to the Rebellion they lost their *status* as citizens of a loyal State. They are to "go to their homes," and they must find those domicils where four years ago they were anxious they should be, in the "Sunny South."

BROWNLOW VS TRIGG.—A recent Nashville despatch foreshadows a conflict between the Executive and Judicial authorities of Tennessee. Parson Brownlow and Judge Trigg are the prominent parties in the contest. The dispatch is as follows:

Governor Brownlow, as the special agent of the Treasury Department, acting under written orders from that department, rented out some abandoned property belonging to disloyal persons who were in the Southern Confederacy. Judge Trigg, at a preceding term of the court, ordered a tenant of the Treasury Department to be dispossessed of a farm which he had rented from Governor Brownlow, and the property to be restored to the owner. General Lincoln, on Governor Brownlow's application, enforced the contract, and Judge Trigg's order was disregarded. On Tuesday, Judge Trigg, at Knoxville, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he directed them, in strong language, to indict Governor Brownlow for satisfaction in the premises. Judge Trigg is understood to be hostile to the Confiscation law.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN.—In the Department of Virginia Government Intelligence offices have been established in Hampton, Newport News, Yorktown and Williamsburg, for the registration of the names, sex and age of all applicants for work among the freed population. Written contracts between the employer and the employed will be drawn up by the Provost Marshals of either of the above named places, designating the duration of the proposed labor, the amount to be paid to the laborer, and the kind of labor to be performed. A copy of the contract will be filed in the office from whence it is made out, and in case of a non-fulfilment of the contract the case will be adjudicated by the Provost Marshal of the District.

The above strikes us as a very intelligible and judicious arrangement. It binds both parties—the hirer and the hired—and makes both responsible for the faithful performance of obligations.

Every member of a family in Savannah who has reached the age of fourteen, is required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States before being allowed to make use of the mails.

FROM RICHMOND.

From recent numbers of our Richmond exchanges, we extract the following news relative to that locality:

CITY RAILROADS.

The *Whig* says, amid the general revival of business, which has so quickly followed the close of war and the advent of peace, we hope soon to see some city railroads in operation. Those on Main and Broad streets should be renewed, and would doubtless prove lucrative. A railroad running out Grace street to the upper portion of the city, and thence, southward and westward towards Hollywood Cemetery, is much needed, and would prove a most excellent investment. Hollywood is a delightful resort during the summer season, and even the long walk in heat and dust does not now detet our citizens and others from visiting this pleasant locality. If a street railroad was in operation, the number of visitors would be still greater. We have no doubt but that when affairs become more settled and charters can be procured, these matters will be attended to.

BOLD ROBBERY.

Several nights ago the dwelling of Mr. John Kerr, Clay street, corner of 5th was entered by a burglar, the sleeping room of Mr. Kerr invaded, and all the silver-ware stolen from its place of deposit.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

A new and elegant line of Steamers was set afloat on the 20th inst., between City Point, Fort Monroe, Norfolk and Baltimore. The new and commodious side-wheel Steamers City Point Captain Talbot, and Dictator, Captain Deering, will compose the line, leaving daily at 6 o'clock, a. m., and connecting at Fort Monroe with the steamer George Leay, and James T. Brady, arriving in Baltimore the next morning in time for the Eastern trains.

THE COLORED POPULATION.

The Colored Population of Richmond are enjoying at present perfect immunity from the city ordinances and Legislative acts which controlled and governed their actions, and regulated, like clock-work, their going out and coming in, before the evacuation of the city by the State and Confederate Governments. One of these laws regulated his hours; another prohibited his use of a cigar or pipe in the street, and the additional flourish of a walking-stick; a third prohibited him, if a slave, from keeping a cook-shop or becoming a merchant; a fourth provided against "unlawful assemblages," as it was termed, and very numerous were the unfortunates who went to the "whipping post" for a violation of the provisions of this and the other acts and ordinances made and provided for the colored man's especial "benefit." Now these laws, that were once esteemed as stable and unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, have, in the march of events, become null and void, and the negro is governed only by the laws that control the action of the white man. Servants of citizens who are liable to be halted and taken up by the mounted guard should be furnished with passes by their employers, showing who they are and by whom they are employed, in order that they may be made secure from molestation or arrest.

BUILDINGS GOING UP.

Among the buildings going up opposite the Spottswood Hotel, is one intended for the Richmond Daguerreian Gallery of Mr. Rees of Philadelphia, on the corner of Main and 8th streets.

Several other new buildings are rising in the immediate vicinity of the above.

We observe that immediately adjacent, on 9th street, the new establishment of Messrs. J. W. Davies & Sons is taking shape. They will reopen their music and periodical store in a few weeks.

GENERAL NEWS.

Repairs to the lines of communication in the State are progressing as rapidly as the limited means of the various companies will admit, and, in cases where the Government has felt itself authorized to render assistance, a more vigorous prosecution of the work has, of course, been the result. In a short time the country, though nearly exhausted of staple commodities at present will be enabled to send forward something that will remind us of the former halcyon days of peace, and contribute not only to the revival of business, but in small degree to the enlivenment of the mercantile community of Richmond, many of whom have, with characteristic energy, placed themselves in a position to fall in with the current of business, whether it results in scanty profits or large rewards.

The Mounted Provost Guard is an improvement in the police discipline of Richmond.—They perambulate the streets on horseback, with sabres drawn, and take the place of the infantry patrol. Their peculiar mission is to check lawlessness, keep the streets unobstructed, prevent the negroes from monopolising the street corners, and check fast riding and driving through the streets. This part of their duty we can assert the guard have well attended to, as the police reports of the press rigidly attest.

Governor Pierpont and his government is soon expected in Richmond. A committee of arrangements has been appointed to receive him, and have decided on a salute of Rockets and an address of welcome. The Governor's Mansion has been vacated by the military authorities, and everything is in readiness for the head of the Government.

The removal of the Richmond Post Office from its location under the Spotswood, back to its original site, the Custom House, is announced.

Since the late *Kilties* erected on Main street by the destruction of its fairest business portion, Broad street has been looking up wonderfully in a commercial way, and the greater portion of the business hereto ore monopolized by Main street finds itself transferred up town. Stores are opening by scores, and merchants, large and small, seem to be driving a thriving trade. These gratifying business indications permeate the whole length of the street, and, from Church Hill to First street, the stores are increasing in number and importance.

First-class beef is two cents a pound on the Rio Grande. It is about two pounds a cent in this quarter—by no means a beef-itting price.

It appears to us that a large portion of the people of this section do not understand their true position. They are like a whipped, subdued, subjugated people, lying at the mercy of a foreign conqueror. Admitting their inability and disclaiming all desire to make further resistance, they lie supinely awaiting the fall of his arm to crush them, as though they had no further part or lot in their country or its institutions.

All this wrong! The country is still ours, for ourselves and our children to enjoy and to rule.

The alternative to success to which all looked, or ought to have looked, when they chose secession, is now upon us. The cause of secession was submitted to the God of battles, and He was solemnly called upon to decide the right. The award has been made. In spite of achievements which have astonished the world—of gallantry on the part of Southern armies which excited the highest admiration of their antagonists—that decision is against secession.

The duty of a brave people so situated is plain.—We cannot make but we may direct circumstances. Secession has been tried by the only tribunal whose jurisdiction it admits of. The verdict declares that we are citizens of the United States. Our duty and our interest require—indeed it is essential to our prosperity and happiness—that we shall be *loyal and active citizens*. We must accept the situation in which we find ourselves. Let us lay aside all vain regrets, forbear all recriminations, and, forgetting the past, earnestly and as cheerfully as may be, bend our energies to the cares of the present and the future.

We will most probably be called upon at an early day to take part in the organization of a State Government loyal to the old Union. It is time to cast about us and see who can best serve us in this matter.

At present we have no suggestions to make, preferring to await the voice of the people; but certainly our best men should be selected, and no man so selected has the right at this time to refuse.—*Charlotte Bulletin*

Mary Jane Mindole, author of two or three plagiarized romances, is under arrest in Washington for pulling down mourning emblems, trampling on an American flag, and otherwise behaving like a secession virago.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 52.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQTARters Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provision will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Martial, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearance or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General HALLECK:

J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:

FRED'K ANDERSON,
Lt. & Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 52, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh N.C. May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. All failing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of

GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.

May 23-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 30-1w

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 32.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held as slaves are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or Military Camps.—They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 30-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 34.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 30-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

May 30-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied, men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 30-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 56.

GRATUITOUS ISSUES OF RATIONS TO CITIZENS will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 30-1w

UNION MEETING IN CRABTREE DISTRICT.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Union at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday, June 1st, 1865, and all loyal men of the county are invited to attend. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting.

Rally for the old flag and the Union of our fathers.

May 26-4d MANY UNION MEN.